nd on other articles the tree admission of foreign mid stop our work in a week. Our presen el in as with French and German manna.

The pottery interest in this country is very and a great deal of capital is invested in it, nee engaged in the industry must vote the blean tecket because Democratic free trade a know 30,000 or 40,000 people out of emocratic first trade is throw 30,000 or 40,000 people out of emocrat and has always voted his party ticket. He me sheald vote the Republican tecket this year of ist time. Another gentleman, who has most interests, sant that he and his father had any year for Democratic nominees, but that y votes for Democratic nominees, but that a vote for Democratic nominees, but that a linear few could not propose to leave his e would vote the Republican ticket on active tariff issue. I made a trip through that two weeks ago, and found that the cores in that State were decidedly opposed ago."

S C. Smith said he had told the men in the

Thomas C. Smith said he had told the men in the Union Percelain Works that the question of protection was bread and butter to them, and the distribution of tariff documents had effected a number of conversions. One of his working had been making 50 cents a day in Germany, which was considered good we ges in that country, but was now making \$1.50 a day, and reasoned accordingly that it was to his interest to vote for a protective tariff.

James Carr, of the New-York City Pottery, in West Forty-third-st, said that if the duty on pottery were removed he should turn his attention to something else unless his working were satisfied with the low wages baid in Europe. He camploys 125 near, and pays \$5,000 a month in wages. The American working a had bears some of his employes discussing the tariff question among themselves, and thought they would undoubtedly support the Republican ticket.

SPECIMEN CARDS AND OPINIONS.

DITIONAL "TARIFF CARDS" ISSUED BY MER-CHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY-THEIR WORK EFFEC-TUAL AND LASTING- THE TARIFF THE GREAT ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

An eff-tive work has been done in Pennsylvania direction and circulation of statistics showing the polities of the manufacturers of each county and the number of workingmen employed by each. The purpose is to show that the great majority of employers are Republicans. The table for Montery County, which has just been received, makes four pages of a large circular. The totals show that 8,491 men or 93% per cent, are employed by Republican mill-owners; 252 or 246 per cent by Democrats; and 327 or 335 per cent by firms whose members are politically divided. The table concludes with this suggestive inquiry.

Is it necessary to say it should be taken for grante It becessary to say it should be taken for granted those who by intelligence and thrift have worked asserves upontal they have become the heads of such heistments should and do know which party has and best promote the industrial interests of our country, consequently which is the best friend of the work property of these industries will be strictly affected or royed, and their employes will suffer. Will you vote due yourselves! The following specimen printed on a card about

largely circulated by Haisted Watrons, of No. 51 Ferry-st. It is intended for and reaches a class of workingmen not addressed in other cards;

work ingreen not addressed in other cards;

Let wall Enough Allone by Electino Garpiello
AND Abrithe — A change in the Government by electing
Handsck and the Democracy would seriously unsettle
business and wages for the following reasons: The Democrats in Congress controlled by the South have for four
years endeavored to reduce the tariff, but feared President Hayes's veto; have opposed the festing lion of
specie payments, resisted refunding, favored reputing
hou and accorated the non-linear through James;
have countenanced the presentation of heavy reb 1 war
estimes have discharges Union soldiers from the Capitol discharged Union soldiers from the Capitol yed paying pensions; have encouraced the tand outspoken Southern hostility to the Naverment; have sanctioned the present whole-methisement at the South, and attempted to government into the recent of the election of radive at the North; have introduced a bill

attack for revenue only.

Ition of the so-called Confederate States—"No
small be granted from the Treasury, nor shall
sor taxes on importations from foreign nations
promote or fester any branch of industry."

The National Watform, 1876.—"We demand to House taxa on shall be only for reve-

Genule of the Plotform, 1880 — We reathing the belief owed in 1876, that duties levied for the purpose of reduce should so decriminate us to favor American

paid:		In Germany.
Bookbinders	\$6 50 to \$7.83	\$3.82
Carneters and lomers.	7 33 to 8 25	4.00
Printers	7 52 to 7 75	4.80
Tailors	5 00 to 7 50	3 50
Porters and truckmen	3 00 to 5 00	
Voters will do well to	bear in mind tha	t a low tariff
produces more revenue	than one protective	of American

labor, and to also remember the cause for which we The following communication was read on Satur-

day evening at the shop a men initiars employed by Mr. Henry Pronse Cooper: 292 FIFTH-AVE., Oct. 23, 1880.

Mr. KLINKERFUS, President.

Dean Sir: I venture to address a few words to the Shor's meeting on the subject of the forthcoming Presidential election. It may be that some of the men have not given the matter that consideration which its importance warrants, and it may be well to bear in mind a few facts directly connected with our own particular trade. Our business never was more prosperous than it is to-day. We have never paid higher prices for labor than we are paying now. You never had more work to do or were earning more money than you are at than we are paying now. Lett hever had more work to do or were earning more money than you are at the present time, and with a continuance of the Re-publican party in power the prospects of fairre prosperity are all that can be desired. The foster-ing policy of the Republican Government has en-abled us so to develop our particular trade that for quality of workmassip, and beauty of finish, the clothes made in the United States of America are unequalled in any other country. Their protective tariff prevents the country from being flooded with clothes made in the cleap labor markets of London and Paris. You are paid from \$10 to \$20 for making a coat in New-York. The highest prices paid in Europe for the best workmanship is \$4 to \$8 for making a coat.

These are bread-and-butter facts that we can all

These are prearrand-batter facts that we can all understand and appreciate.

What have we to gain by a change? Nothing, at we have everything.

I wish to place myself on record as a firm believer

in and advocate for the Kepublican party, the Government that has maintained indessoluble the united integrity of the country, and have so reduced the enormous National debt, contracted to suppress the rebellion of the South, that there is now a saving of seventy millions per anama on the interest alone your votes to the party under whose govern-

ment the country is so prosperous, and elect Garfield and Arthur. Yours truly, HENRY PROUSE COOPER. The address was received with great applause, and the president of the society in response said that these were the sentiments of the majority present, and that not only were the majority of journeymen tailors in sympathy with the Republi can party, but that the majority of skilled mechan-

ics and artisans in all trades were good Republicans. A firm in this city largely interested in the manufacture of glassware, but which objected to the publication of its name, was called upon yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter. The sentor member of the

by a Transuna reporter. The senior member of the firm was asked how he regarded the tariff question.

"Ob, as to that," he repiled, "I am in favor of protection right along, and I am very strongly in favor of the continuance of the present administration. Free trade would not hart us in our business, except as it would affect the general prosperity of the whole country. We would personally, directly, lose nothing, the loss would come upon our employes, who, in that event, would have their wages cut down to the European standard. We could compete with manufacturers in any country in the world to-day, without a particle of protection, if we world to-day, without a particle of protection, if we only had to pay the wages that they pay, but I don't want to see our men working for such pay. I would rather have things go on as they

Your factories are in New-Jersey 1 understand, and how many employes have you?"

"Our factores are in New-Jersey, and we employ
over 1,900 hands. Most of them, I think, will vote
for the Republican candidates. About six months
or so ago they strock for higher wages, and I do ow many employes have you ? thing that after conducting a strike for an ase they would go to the polls and vote for a case in their pay. I have not been among the lately myself, but from what I learn they are selid for Garfield and Arthur. I know they Republican clubs and are well supplied with

ments. body, at No. 101 Spring st, who employ 150 men at the r hat factory in Danbury, Conn., said they had been using the "tanif ands" effectively among had been using the "tabil artis" effectively among their employes. The gentieman also stated that he knew a German Democrat, a wearthy importer, who intended to vote his party ticket up to the time of the nonmartion of Witham R. Grace for Mayor. He said he couldn't stand that, and would support General Gariseld in company with many other German Democrats who would vote the Republican ticket at the company election.

converted by the tariff question within the last week, making a Republican vote of 75 per cent of the employes, with a prospect that many others would seen change their political faith through the

would soon change their political faith through the same agency.

A prominent citizen of Greenpoint told a TRIBUNE reporter that the large real-estate holders in that part of Brooklyn would support Garfield because their interests were identical with manufacturing interests, and if the owners of factories were forced to ask for a reduction of rent by a change in the presperity of the ecountry, the real-estate men felt that of course they would suffer accordingly.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Your reporter has quoted me as saying that I did not favor any change at the present time in the administration, whereas I did say that I did not favor any change at the present time in the tariff. Do me the just ce to make this correction and oblige, yours, New-York, Oct. 23, 1880. John STRAITON.

DEMOCRATIC THREATS UNHEEDED.

To the Easter of The Tribune. SIR: We inclose herewith copy of a letter received by us yesterday through the mail, postmarked Philadelphia, and addressed to "Petree & Brus., Bristol Mill. Bristol. Penn." It is written in lead, every word b speiled correctly, and, where the writer has occasionally relaxed his disguise, betrays the easy and weil controlled hand of one accustomed to the use of the

Political partisanchip has never been an influence in the employment of our workmen, and though there have always been and are now several Democrats among them, there has never been an instance of one being cla-cuarsed for that reason. As we so not hear of manufacturers elsewhere having

As we so not hear of manufacturers classwhere having received similar lefters, we conclude that it is of local amnorabile, and presame the true amnorable in the fact that when our business was established here, ten years ago, the employment of a considerable amount of intelligent labor tures the control of the borong into the Republican party, and stace that time the repeated accessions to the industral interests here have now reached the point of controlling the county in the same direction, which has created a feeling of intense admostly. In any case such a demonstration is but the festionate our growth of the methods employed to secure a "Solid South" to the Democrary, You'rs truey, Bristol, Penn., Oct. 20, 1880. C. W. & J. Prince.

The following is the letter: You infernal o'd Scamps, if you undertake on election day next havember, to compel your hat day to you as you see fit and no let them yote the way their conscience dictates, you find twenty-four hours after election, your

dictates, you find twenty-four nours after election, your mill nothing but ashes.

Have we not got the same right to vote as we think is for our best interest that you may. Are we slaves that we have to do your bidding, does any Democrat refuse to buy your goods because you are a deep dyed rank black Republican and would vote for the devil on to E-publican ticket in preference to Jesus Christ on the other, remember that there is a limit to his forcing hands to your way & there is such a thing as pressing it to far as you wit find to your sorrow if you use any Compunisory measures with your heads next hove obertake heed of this warning, for a sure as there is a Heaven above they are not emply words. JUSTICE.

It will pay you to come out in a manify letter like the Lorillards the tobacco men in Jersey City.

GOOD USE OF A STEREOPTICON. To The Editor of The Tribude:

SIR: Amongst the various ways in which our " Republican League " is placing the tariff question before the workingmen of Wilmington and vicinity is by the use of a stereopticon. At the crossings of two of our principal streets we have a screen 30 feet by 25 feet, and nightly give them short, terse sentences bearfeet, and nightly give them short, terse sentences bearing upon the question, which the crowds are able to read as much as two blocks away. We propose to address ourselves on one evening of the coming week to the wives and methers, in an endeavor to get them interested in a question which so vitally affects them, and the object of this leiter is to ask the heap of THs. TRIBLYE in the preparation of suitable sentiments for the occasion. We should like you to give us, say half a degen, and if they were published in Monday's issue of your paper they would be in time for us and we could cip them. We can present as much as sixty thics of punited matter, Yours truly.

Edge Moor Iron Company. Edge Moor, Del., Oct. 22, 1880.

A PENN-YLVANIA CARD. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: As our contribution to the "Tariff Tract Series" we have issued the melosed circular, which we propose distributing among fron-workers. As your we propose distributing amount 105 weares. As you be paper will be read by thousands that we cannot reach would it not be well for you to copy the wages as given by us, for rolling nulls and furnaces. Yours, etc., Catasauqua, Penn. OLIVER WILLIAMS, President. WORKINGMEN, ATTENTION!

Constitution of the so-called Consederate States. "No bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor hall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign ations be laid to promote or loster any branch of in-

Democratic National Platform, 1876. "We demand that all Custom House taxation shall be only for revenue."

Democratic National Platform, 1880.

Republican National Platform, 1880. "We readirm the being avowed in 1876, that dutie levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor."

And now contrast wages as paid in Free Trade Eng-ind, and "tar ff for revenue only" Belgium, with the wages paid to iron-workers in Pennsylvania, under a tariff that discriminates in favor of American labor Louing Mill Labor.

	E-HELLED G	Desg util	I Chilsvivania
	Per day.	Per day.	Per day.
Puddlers	\$1.50	\$1 25	\$3 50
Puddlers' helpers		60	1.85
Puddle rollers		1 40	3 00
Heaters		1 60	3 75
Henters' belpers	88	70	2 00
Bar rollers		1 75	4 75
Bar mill roughers		70	2.00
Mill day labor		30 to 50	1 00 to 1 10
	Furnace L	abor.	
Keepers	75	60	81 75
Helpers		50	1 65
Fillers		40	1 55
Common labor		30 to 50	1 00
(ther Bras	nches.	
Machinists	81 00	90	\$1 75 to \$2 25
Moniders		75	1 50 to 2 00
arpenters		80	1 50 to 2 00
Bricklayers		80	1 50 10 2 00
Hacksmiths		75	1 50 to 2 00
farm laborers	60	50	1 00
Published by the G	arfield are	1 Arthur (lub, Catasau-

A NEW JERSEY TARIFF CARD. to the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The inclosed circular has been distrinuted through the woollen mids at Bound Brook to-day. It has been prepared with great care; and thinking of the large number interested, who are also readers of your valuable paper, we send you a copy. New-Jersey is ally after to the tariff issue, and you will hear from her the day after election. Very respectfully yours, New York, Oct. 18, 1880.

H. C. JENKINS. TO THE WORKPEOPLE OF THE BOUND BROOK

WOOLLEN MILLS. READ these exact quotations from the two platforms and decide which suits the business interests of the DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM." | " REPUBLICAN PLATFORM."

A Tariff for Revenue A Tariff that will discrim-

In Great Beltain, where Free trade exists, or a takiff for nevenue only," the following wages are and per week: General Help.

Engineers 35- equal to \$8.40
Firehem 200 equal to 4.80
Machinists 30 equal to 7.20
Carpenters 24s equal to 5.76
Laborers 16s to 18- equal to 3.84 to 4.32 Pickerhouse Help. Foremen 24s equal to \$5.76 Pickernouse tenders 16s, to 18s, equal to 3.84 to 4.32

Card Room Help. 50s to 55s, equal to \$12 to \$13 20 21s, equal to 5 04 sond Hand Card Ceaners....... 18s, equal to 4 32 Card Bays....... 9s to 14s, equal to 2 16 to 3 36

Spinning Room Help. Spinners 30s. equal to \$7.20 Parents 8s. to 9s. equal to 1.92 to 2.16

Leons running 50 to 55 piess per maile Fulling, G gging and Finishing Help.

Foremen. 35. equal to Second hands 26. equal to Second hands 26. equal to Funding mill hands 18. equal to Girgers, men 21. equal to Girgers, toys 10. equal to Sacar-tenders 10. equal to Foremen. 10e equal to 24e

Foremen. 40e equal to 96e

Hepers 18s equal to 432e

i. Germany, France and Reignom stul lower wapes

are paul. It Democrate principles have any meaning

at all, they mean that a Democratic success will compet

the work people of this mult to accept the same rate as above, to allow of foreign compatition or the closing of

SOME NOTES FROM CONNECTICUT. AN DELUSTRATION OF HOW MANUFACTURERS AND

MEN FEEL UP THAT WAY.

men of that little city. The Bigelow Battalion, of Nor-walk, composed of 175 young men who will cast their their annual production, to raise a fund." first Presidential ballots this fall, came escorted by 125 business men from the borough of Norwalk. Factories and shops were illuminated from cellar to roof.

The employes of the Norwalk Iron Works have or The employes of the Norwalk Iron Works have or canized themselves into a Garfield and Arthur club. called the Hill Battery in honor of Eben Hill, tale superintendent, who is a statuch Republican.

George G. Durant, a prominent hat manufacturer of Bethel, Conn., received an order from a large hat jobbing firm in New York City one day last week. At the end of the order was written, "One result of the Indiana election." Mr. Durant is not a politician, yet he is an entrest advocate of a fariff for protection, and is doing nil he can to to defeat the party which seeks to drive him out of business and compel his 250 employes to procure a livelihood as best they may.

There are turrieen curlers emolyed at Nichols & Hunes's hat manufactory here, and twelve of them are Republicans. Crefut, while & Peabody employ ten carlers, of whom eight are Republicans this year. Of ten men in one room in another factory eight are in favor of a tariff for pratection.

ARE THERE TWO ABRAM S. HEWITTS?

O; BUT, ALAS, THE HEWITT OF TO-DAY IS NOT THE HEWEST OF 1848-"THE TARIEF DETER-MINES THE WAGES OF THE LABORER." THOUGHT AN INGENUOUS YOUNG MAN, AND SO HE WORKED AND VOTED FOR GENERAL TAYLOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In the course of his speech on the tariff in New-York on Wednesday evening last, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt said: "The workingman knows, or ought to know, that it is not the tariff which determines the rate of his wages," It is known that the dignity of Democratic leadership, and made much of by willy Democratic politicians, he was a pronounced friend of protection to home industry. But his recent associations seem to have warped the fibre of his mental makeup to so serious an extent that he sacrifices the convictions of a lifetime on the insatiate altar of Democratic partisanship. Thirty-two years ago, when in the flush of hisearly manhood-brave, he ance in this city to sentiments diametrically opposed to the sentence above quoted, and comprising about as masterful an exposition of the relations of labor to the tariff as I know of in our economic literature. In an address to the workmen employed in Cooper & Hewite's rolling mill in this city in the Presidential campaign of 1848, Mr. Hewitt urged the reasons why, although a Democrat, he felt it to be his duty evid to support General Taylor and the protective sysem. A pretty full report of the speech and of a series of resolutions which Mr. Hewitt offered, and which were unanimously adopted, appears in The State Gazette of this city of that year. From that

account I copy the following: "Pro ection to American manufactures is nothing but projection to lab r and liberers. The value of every manufacture is made up entirely of the unges poid to produce if. Coal and from in the minese is nothing, if every the pick and shoved of the worsman; by blan they are whose of cartain model in more manufactures. erat; still he went for protection now, and she port General Taylor because he would sign and leef America: latter. He did not ask for any a gole duty. He only asked for a duty equal to to ence between American labor and English labor American roung mass might employ their workmen at American wages instead of stopping work. The following is from the series of resolutions

which Mr. Hewitt offered:

which Mr. Hewitt offered:

Resolved. That this meeting, composed of men who depend for their divertions upon the labor of their own hands, hold the following facts and principles to be undenticly true—v E:
That natural wealth is the fruit of individual labor.
That, therefore, is the best covernment and the best policy which secures to the hand that carms it the largest possible return for its labor.

Into the supercordy of free instructions and economical government is proved by the fact that in the United States, the average wages of labor are from three to four times as large as under the monarchical governments of Europe.

arope. That while foreign labor is paid at this price, it would

That if the whole productive industry of the country s a matter of course, tec ve i ss r-muneration than ow does; the only stopping point in the decide now does; the only stopoing point in the decline of wages would be the starting point, and the inertiable result would be that we should be forced to give equal labor for equal labor, instead of one day's labor for four, as we have been doing for many years.

That, therefore, if we would keep no the price of labor that the whole the whole productive labor of the

We cannot employ the whole productive labor of the country in raising such articles as we export; and the farmers, of all men in the community, are most interested in employing in some other way that amount o labor, which, if devoted to agriculture, would produce a clust and a consequent fall of prices in the foreign markets; and that the only way in which such surplus Rets; and that the only way in which such surplabor can be employed is in producing certain manu tured articles, which can be bought cheaper in foreign countries, not because it takes less labor there to pro-duce them, but because that labor is paid for at a less

That heree arises the necessity for a tariff, while That hence arises the necessity for a farly, which, property devised, is merely a system whereby the price of labor, which naturally results under a free and economical government, is prevented from being reduces to the pamper level of labor which just as naturally results under governments where the first fruits of labor, instead of being secured to the main that earns them, are fileded away in order to maintain the costly splender of thrones and the idle extensions are of an entraded adjacency.

Travagance of an enervated aristocracy.

That as the tariff should be designed to guard the iterests of labor, no matter how employed, but most in mentality the farmers' interests—fusite to the whole community riquires that duties should be imposed only men such treles as can be produced here, with the same amount of human labor as in foreign constries; in other works, upon such articles, for the production of white our natural advantages are at least equal to those

possessed or too ign nations.

That the amount of duly imposed upon such articles should be the exact all rence between the amount of the edges of labor pair for their production here, and the amount of a tariff when does not impose sufficient duty or over this difference in y o cover this difference in the price of labor in essarily reduce the price of such labor, or force into agricultural carsuits, whereby those who are con-sumers of breadstuffs become producers, resulting speedily in the accumulation of a large surples and consequent fall in prices—in other words, a fall in the price of the labor which produces them, and in the average wages broughout the country in every depart-ment of industry.

ment of industry.

That as General Cass is pledged to maintain the tariff of 1846 a tariff for revenue only), and as General Tariff so piedged to carry our the will of the people upon its point, and as we believe that our dearest interests, need and political, depend upon the repeal of the tariff mis point, and as we believe that our degrees interest octal and political, depend upon the repeal of the tay of 1846, so admirably adapted to degrees the price abor, and the chaciment of a new lartif, trained with the express object to maintain the price of labor beauerate and not excessive s, eather duties upon such a lacies as call be produced in this country with as labor as cless here; and as we believe this point like great and indeed the only issue involved in the ling contest, we feel constrained to throw and iter function and sectional projuntoes, and vote for the

The stalles throughout the above are those of Mr. Hewitt himself. The veteran politician of to-day now tries to discredit what the ingenuous and honest young man of 1848 told us. Trenton, N. J., Oct. 22, 1880.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES IN PERIL.

ATTEMPTS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURERS TO DE-SIROY THIS COUNTRY'S PROTECTIVE SYSTEM-FOREIGN INFLUENCES IN AMERICAN POLITICS. To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sin: There are many of our people who do not know that there is an extensive organization in England whose object is a direct and active interference with the domestic policy of this country, and that this is most offensive in its conception and operation. The purpose of it is to break down the manufacturing indus-British factorics. It is the same spirit and the same system which operated in China to open that great country to the opinm trade, of which the British Government and the monopoly. In China however, bullete bayonets and gunpowder were employed instead of pamphiets. We have no assurance that the same means would not be employed with us as were used against the Celestials if we were as defenceless as ther. An emment Englishman once said to me that he considered our sarifiguat cause of war.

As English manufacturer, who came to this country.

and built up a large and flourishing woolen factory, now earsted on by himself and sons, whom I know very well told me this story one day while I was his guest: He Democrats who would vote the Republican ticket at the coming election.

At E. S. Higgins's carpet factory in West Forty-third-st. Foreman Campbell said the "tariff carps" had caused a number of conversions additional to those already reported in The Tribing of early in the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment, 5 per cent had been september to the establishment to the est

Norwalk hast week, in which 2,000 men participated | dest and gave the stranger a check. After the stranger was the Tow-Path Cavairy, composed of fifty business | was gone the proprietor said, " This is an assessment

" What is this fund for !" my friend asked. " It is to subsidize the American press in the interest of free trade; to produce free trade pamphlets and circulate them in the United States; to employ free trade lecturers in that country, and to operate upon Congress by lobbyists in order to break down their protective sysem, that our goods may have free admission into the country."

endeavors to interfere with the domestic affairs of this

country. The breaking down of our system would be very much for the interest of the French, Germans. Swiss, Italians and Russians, as well as for that of the Swiss, Italians and Russians, as well as for that of the English, but we hear of no plans in either of those countries for an offensive intermedding with our affairs. No American can be an hour in any English society without being assailed on the subject of tree trade and the "manne" Americans system of protection to home industry. All Englishmen seem to be fully persuaded that the Americans know nothing of positical economy, and they are utlerly incompetent to manage their own affair; and they do not hashing to say so rankly. Every Englishman regards the protective policy of this country as a Satismal off-sise and a personal affaint. It is sometimes difficult for an American to preserve the sang froid in talking with Englishmen upon this single-ranch is always frozen upon a memberouse the task always from a men in the policy of the country as a satisfactory of the country as a fair of the country and the policy of the country as a satisfactory of the country as a satisfactory of the country as a satisfactory of the country o

A GRAND RESULT OF REPUBLICAN RULE. A COMPLETE REPUTATION OF THE MISSIATEMENTS OF A SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER.

To the Editor of The Trobune Sin: Notice the following paragraph from Ti Eichmond Whig of recent date :

There must be something wrong about these fig-

and the relation of the rate of interest, have been and the measures of the same policy, which have been pursued without studies of turning. The principal of the debt and attained its maximum Aurast 31, 1865, when it reached \$2,756.431,571.43 it has been gradually paid off with the surplus revenue, so that on the first day of July of this year it was \$1,919.326,747.75. The principal of the debt has been reduced in far greater proportion. In 1865 the interest-bearing debt was \$2,351,430,294.96, and the rate of interest on part of it was as high as seven and three-tenths per coul per autumn, and the interest-charge was \$1.0,977.697.87. The interest-charge has been reduced to \$79.633,981 on the lat of July 1880, and we only await the maturity of \$720,645.390, the balance of the five and six per cent persons.

WHAT IS HANCOCK'S PLEDGE WORTH?

SIGNIFICANT MEMORIES OF THE CAMPAIGN OF "POLK, DALLAS AND THE TARIFF OF '42."

o the Editor of the Tribune: Sin: General Hancock's letter recently pub-Itshed reminals me strongly of incidents in the Polk and Dailas campaien. To gain the electoral vote of Pennsetvants it was necessary to create the belief that the Democrats were tariff men. Accordingly, it was published all over the State that "Polk and Dallas were better tariff men than Clay and Frelinghuysen." Whether Mr. Dalias personally affirmed this I cannot at this by implication, allowing his friends in his own city and everywhere ease through the State to represent him as a strong tariff man. What followed is well known. The Senate was fird over a tariff bill framed in the interest of foreign manufacturers, and Dallas, as President of the Senate, gave his easting vote for a law which clos every iron furnace in his State. For this act, which was, of course, his spolitical rain as far as Peansylvania was concerned, he was finally paid by being appointed

o the English Mischon.

Dallas's excuse was that the principles and interestration of the principles and interestration of the principles and interestration. expresses as an individual. They will do well to be member Dallas and his record, and not attach much talue to Hanned's letter. Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1880

FOR WHAT THE SOUTH IS SOLID.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR WILLARD WARNER ON THE AIMS OF THE SOUTH AND THE DEMANDS OF THE NORTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The country may be assured that the outh in Congress will be substantially solid in layor of

he following measures:
First-A radical revision and reduction of the tariff. erve in the Treasury.

Third-The repeal of the tax in State bank issues. Fourth-The destruction of the National banks. Fifth-The establishment of State banks.

Sixth-The repeal of all laws giving National authority and supervision over elections and looking to the se carry of the voter and the purity of the ballot-box. Separth—The limitation of the authority and jurisdic-tion of the Federal Courts in all possible ways. Eighth—The scady and aggressive assertion of State Rights and State Soverciarty, and to this end the cut-ting the States loose from the Nation by every possible means short of actual secession. No comment of mine is needed to show the wide spread and bermanent evils which would follow the wide spread

ting the States loose from the Nation by every possible means short of actual secession.

No comment of mine is needed to show the widespread and permanent evils which would follow the adoption of this train of measures. "Up with the State, down with the Nation," is practically line motio of the Southern Bourbon politicians who have made the South solid by violence and fraud.

The Solid South was badly cracked by the October elections. Let November finish the work, and let it be settled now and forever that each legal voter shall be free to vote as he ricases and shall have his vote counted as east. The Southern leaders seeded and went to wer without a grievance. The same leaders have robbed half the voters of the Southern States of their votes; and we only ask that the great wrome be righted by peaceful and his with means. Is not mad a very just and a very modest request!

Recumsch, Ala., Oct. 18, 1880.**

A FOUR DAYS' TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. Boston, Oct. 24.-The seventh annual

meeting of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Clarendon Street Church in Boston, the coming week orgining on Wednesday the 27th. There will be four days of exercises. Among the many who are to take part are Miss Willard, the President dent; Mass Eather Purh, of Brooklyn; Mass L. E. F. dent; Miss E-ther Puzz, or Broodyn; Miss L. E. F.
Kimball, of Chicago; Miss Julia Colman, of Brooklyn;
Miss Mary Allan West of Galesbuog; Miss Hannah
W. Smith, of Philadelphia; Mrs Lavernore, Mrs. Wiltenneyer, Mrs. Poster, Mrs. Nobles, Mrs. Mary T. Burk,
Mrs. Lathrop, Mrs. Hammer, and Mrs. T. L. Barnes.
The meeting will probably be the langest ever help by the
National Union. Prominent and representative women
from all parts of the country will be present.

THE CHRISTIAN CHUECH CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 24.-The General Convention of the Christian Church closed their session yesterday. The report of the Rev. F. M. Green, corre retary, showed that the denomination num hers 600,000 communicants in the United States; that a large sum of money was expended in evangelization, and that a large addition was gained to the church during the past year. Detectes were present from England, Canada and Australia.

It is safe to bet that the political party that is thrashed in the early part of November win forget all about it by Thanksgiving and stoff itself with turkey, notwithstanding its goose has been

LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR BULLOCK, OF GEORGIA.

WHAT THE REELECTION OF GOVERNOR COLQUIT IN GEORGIA SIGNIFIES-THE SOUTH LEARNING THAT REAL PROSPERITY IS BEITER THAN FALSE PRIDE-GARFIELD'S ELECTION A BLESSING TO

THE SOUTH. To The Editor of The Tribune.

SIE: You honor my dispatch of the 7th inst, with an editorial reference, in which you say "the people of the North would be more ready to take ex-Gev ernor Bullock's view, if they did not know that Governor Colquitt's strong argument in the carvass was that he had been a better rebel than Mr. Norwood." While disclaiming any disposition to provoke controversy - because I unite with you in an earnest desire for the success of the Republican party in the National campaign-I shall be placed under obligations if you will permit a remark or two on this point.

The real question here is not what a man has een, but what he now is. The "rebels" of to-day amendments to the Constitution. As an example: than most of us, yet having fought bravely he surrendered nobly, and has

ernor Colquitt's fealty to "the South" was assailed by the Bourbons, and he, and his friends for him. replied by showing that in the hour of trial on the field of battle be had been more efficient in our boundf than his Bourbon opponent. The Governor and his supporters, however, at the same time retterated the piedge he gave at his inauguration, and that he has since given in his speeches at the North, that the laws should be impartially executed and that proscription of men on account of their political convictions should not be tolerated. The organized hood of revolt against Governor Colquitt grew out of his are revolt against Governor Colquitt grew out of his countilen; and Lappeal to you in the name appointment of ex-Governor Brown—a reconstrucconist-to the vacancy in the United States Senate | ligious aberty. cansed by the resignation of General Gordon. Governor Brown " had been " a " better rebel " than The Rev. C.S. Williams at the Seventh Street Methodist Epiton par Church. Governor Brown "had been "a "better rebel" than all of us. He took possession of United States forts and arsenals before even the form of secession had been gone through with, and yet, after the surrender, he advised our people to accept and comply with the terms prescribed by Congress. For this he was ostracised and conounced by the Bourbons, and even how, after twelve years have passed away and the great mass of our people record ze and admit the wisdom of his course and the soundness of his advice, the same relentless sprit pursues him, and they attempt to crush Colquitt because he dared to Bichmond, Fa., Oct. 12, 1880.

[The best possible answer to this is an extract from a recent speech by Secretary Saerman himself, which we append herewith.—Ed.]

HONES! PAYMENT OF the PUBLIC DEET, Prem secretary Saerman himself, the Suppoint Brown to the Senate, Thus it was that the issue was joined as to whether the Governor should he sustained in his impartial administration of the law as between all classes, and in his appointment of a reconstructionist to the United States Senate; or whether the re-

Ex-Governor Brown is in a marked degree a representative of this New South. He fully understands her practical needs and will foster her commercial advantages. His election to the South will be a representation of that large class of our people—new shown to be in the majority—who are industriously engaged in building up our waste places, uphedding our free schools, establishing our banks, constructing our railroads and incloses, and who have stechared their independence of and many pation from the control of the Bourbous. We are slowly but a strely getting out of the slough. Our people begin to realize that "more ploughs and less politics to the acts," it desirable. If you can "hold the lort of or a National policy as distinguished from disintegration of sectional or State policy, the light of regeneration will continue to mor from disintegration of sectional of State policy, the light of regeneration will continue to spread until our whole people will see and appreciate the fact that our best interests are promoted by a common citizenship in the Union as it is. Therefore every voier in the North, and in your State especially, who describes no maintain and build up the prosperity of this section, as well as of his own, will cast his ballot for the National Republican theket in November sext. RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Addunta, ties, Oct. 11, 1880.

SERMONS ON ROMANISM.

DANGERS OF ECCLESIASTICAL RULE. The Rev. Dr. J. P. Neuman at the Central Methodist Episco-put Church.

Grant would act and General Grant, accompanied by his son, Colonel Grant, arrived just before the service began, and all eyes were at once turned upon him as he ling act with dread and fear, the Pope and cardinals will

may be prepared to resist them. These three prophecies are the portracture of anti-Carist, which has been realized in the political and occlesiastical assumption of the Roman Cathode Church. I have not a word t say meanst our Catholic fellow-etiz us as religiousts. Our Constitution spreads its broad agis over all religious mins, protecting the Makometan, the Hindoo, the Mormon, the Baptist, and the Protestant abke; all that t demands is that there shall not be in this country political-colesiastical organization to dominate the as a religioust, is to be protected in his worship, and in must church there are many whose lives are pure and whose charities abound. But the church as an organization claims political supremacy and domination. The Pontiff is supreme. When inaugurated he is thus address d: " Receive this tiars, embellished with three crowns, and never forget that thou art the Father Princes and Kings; the Supreme Judge of the

of Princes and Kwas; the Supreme Judge of the Universe, and on earth the Vicer of Jesus Christ, our Saviour." The Roman Catholic Pointiff knows no superior on earth. He exercises a supreminey that reaches every conscience, heart and mucres; that touches man on every side; a su-remacy not only over the individual, but over the sceptres and crowns and thrones for the world. He who occupies the Vaticus to-day claims supremacy over all potentiales and powers. Gregory VII. in 1976 bessed a but of excommunication against Henry IV. the doctrine of which is still held by Rome. This oul reads:

— Now, I beseech you all, most Holy Fathers and Rhow that if ye are able to bind and loose in Heaven ye are able upon earth to give and take away empires, singuous, principalities, and duches and countships, and the positions of ad then. Often ladeed, have ye take a away patriarchies, principles, are showed them used them used the world may make the estimate them used the result and the world, and have bestowed them used the resulting to be believed of your power for world) things; and if ye ludge the angels who rule over all proud princes what can you not not to their slaves II.

settled and instructions are received from the president who rule over all prompt princes what can you not do to their slaves ?"

In 1237 Pope Gregory IX, disposed the Emperor Frederick II., such in 1243 Pape Vincent IV. In weed the Papar anathems absorving his subjects from their allegance and summoned the electors of the Empire to choose at once a successor to his deposed and anathems in 1549 the Pope placed his loot on the nask of the Empire Prederick Baroansosa in Veniles, it toke not its temporal how f. He also deposed O he IV. and Henry VIII. In 1570 Pope Plus V. is-acid a built arasinst Quiene Exaberts and or cleased her subjects from an a degrance and obedience. All this is in keeping with the boad assertions made by this Church in our own day, both in Europe and America, the keeping with the boad assertions made by this Church in our own day, both in Europe and America, the sciences independently of pressity authority, marriages not sacramentally contracted, free schools, free worship, free conscience, and demanded for the Courch the authority to define its own civil rights and the right to employ plusted force to secure them. In London on October 9, 1864. Cardinal Manning preached in the Roman Catholic Calebolated is to be one more findly established. It has convenient to the Pope said? "The Dictatorship of General Guardia his constitution of Kensington, and speaking for the Pope said? "Incoming preached in the Roman Catholic Calebolated" The Octobration of Course the method of the Courch the authority to define its own cay like the construction of the proper said in the contracted, free schools, free worship, free conscience, and demanded for the Courch the authority to define its own cay like the proper said and the right to employ plusted force to seem contracted in the Roman Catholic Calebolated for the Courch the authority to define its own cay like the proper said the support of the support of the science of the proper said the construction of the bridge of the course of the course of the course

REGENERATING THE SOUTH. | knowledge no effil power; I am the subject of no prints

peasant that this the field and of the prince the upon his birone; of the household that lives in, and privacy, and the legislature that makes his functions. I am the sole last suprome judge of as right and wrong."

The same voice of arrogonev is heard in our own The Bishop of Pittsburg said: "Believes they merely endured until the opposite can be carried effect without pera to the catholic word." The bishop of St. Louis said: "If the Catholic war as they sarely will, as unmense comercial malors.

It is for you, citzins, to say whether this she place. Lappeal to you in the hame of Prebes by the thirty years war of based and share to many, by the nurders of St. Barth forms of boy, degradation of Spain and of Hair-i appeal of same to the Putitae Falbers; in the hame of Whos, who foreward as against a position rejection in this country; I appeal of behalf of the country; I appeal of the childhood, womannood, need of this country, whose hope and are emistaced in a divine and intelligent earlier, and I appeal to you in the name of the cantilent, and I appeal to you in the name of the cantilent, and I appeal to you in the name of the cantilent, and I appeal to you in the name of the cantilent, and I appeal to you in the name of the cantilent, and I appeal to you in the name of the cantilent, and I appeal to you in the name of the cantilent.

THE NATION'S PERH

The Rev. C. S. Williams preached at the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Churcu yesterday, on the subject of "The Nation's Pern." His text was from Deuteronomy 1., 13-16.

The Jewish nation, he said, depended for its prosperity on the coarneter of its administration and the uprigatwas crusted by the fe blest of the surrounding til you that the principles of a government reach to the last nerve of the life of the people ! There is that in the defeat of Hoursonism.

A great change has taken place during the last ten years as to the men and policy which will in future control our section, and guided by the same influences we are gradually growing to be more in harmony with the ideas that prevail and control with you. Under the old regime the men who controlled our public affairs were almost without exception professional theorisis, whose knowledge of practical business affairs was hardly

is besury?

Take the two parties. The Republicans advector the principles of equity and justice. They believe that even the black man's rights so this be respected. When the trights of the least are respected all classes have their liberty. During the has tweety years the country has necessarily in prespective, in one that thring are a compensation.

While there is a Solid Solid there is an element.

North that is shift, too-the Catholic Coursel. I do

wish to say anything against the Churce, because
would leave politics alone if would do nine,
work. But Rome as a patical rower has been a g

the radies. Take New York. If the Catholic C.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN DANGER.

The Ker, Ir. Fulton at the Brooklyn Baptist Tracte, "Can New-York afford it ?" was the subject of Dr. Fuitou's sermon yesterday in raing at the Brooklyn Temple. His text was taken from Genesis xxxii. 24. The preacher told the story of Jacob's straggle with the angel at Peuiel and the subsequent olessing which he obtained. We, as a people, he continued, are that condition to-day which befel Jacob in earlier times. We have no power to command what God shall The Central Methodist Episcopal Church blessing win surely follow. The people of two great was growded at the moreing service respectely, numbers being at model by the autouncement that General Roman Cathode was nominated for the Mayoraity of the Roman Cataooic was notainated for the Mayoralty of the metropolis of the Western Continent. John Keily has done this; and while this people is looking at this darbecar, and all eves were at once turned upon him as he writted up the aisle, a large person of the congregation standing while he based, either out of respect or to get a better view of him.

Dr. Newman, who was formerly General Grant's paster at Washington, and is now paster of this cauren, occupied the parpit, and preached on the snaped to religious liberty. His subject was based on the three propherly stating to take the Boile out of voice that the prophery was history in a nuterpatch, and history was prophery failfilled. It is eminently proper that the Almignity should forewarn us of evils to come that we may be prepared to resist them. These three prophers was the portractive of anticlariat, which has the course of denes a million people to their very faces.
They will go down in the dust to these men who are working against Christ and its people. Not even dis-Mr. James, have to take up that condenge, a though his popularity in New York mag. have availed against the combined forces of ignorance and priesters t. D. you clave that the Democra's will no, vote for the Calbe cs! It is upon that party and Roman'sm has fixed its rasp, and in all the States, East and West, North and onto, the latar power is ref; but to-day thousands of crimans and others are leaving the ranks of that party cause their eyes have been opened to us designs. Farrefly and dastardly means have been opened to its designs. For thing the end sought. Let old the no ionizer hold non-nack from soming over to the Lerd's side. Standard the bubble sources, standard for the bubble sources and the Bubble, and the Diessing which Jacob obtained will not be withheld.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

A NEW TREATY BETWEEN COLOMBIA AND CHILI-THE GUATEMALA EXHIBITION.

PANAMA, Oct. 16 .- A compact between the United States of Color bin and Chili has just been signed, in which it is agreed to submit to arbitration all ques tons in dispute between the two Republies. In case the arbitrators should not agree, the matter is to bereferred to the President of the United States. General Maximo Jerez, Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plempotentiary from Nicaragua to Washing ton, leaves here for New York in the Accounts today-General Jerez is accompanied by Mr. J. D. Rodriguer as Secretary of Legation

Mr. Woods, the superintendent of the Panama Railroad, has written to President Corvers, the President of the State of Panama, of the British embarge on the subvention, and has informed min that he would make no furtuer payments until the question is definited settled and instructions are received from the president